

Aqua(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid- κ N)-(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato- κ^3 O²,N,O⁶)-copper(II) monohydrate

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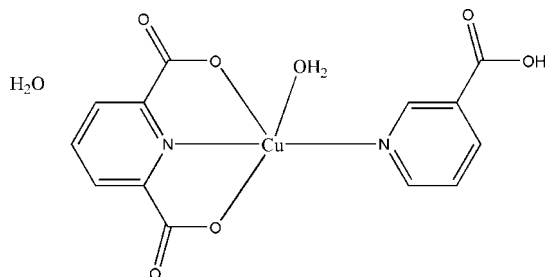
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å; R factor = 0.047; wR factor = 0.089; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.7.

In the title Cu^{II} complex, $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, the environment of the Cu^{2+} ion is a distorted square pyramid with the axial site occupied by the O atom from the coordinated water molecule and the square base formed by two O and two N atoms from the tridentate anion and the neutral monodentate pyridine-3-carboxylic acid ligand. O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds, as well as π – π interactions [centroid-centroid distance = 3.945 (3) Å] contribute to the stabilization of this structure.

Related literature

For the use of transition-metal-carboxylate systems in supramolecular chemistry and functional materials, see: MacDonald *et al.* (2000); Siddiqui *et al.* (2008); Custelcean & Gorbunova (2005). For a description of the geometry of complexes with five-coordinate metal atoms, see: Addison *et al.* (1984).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\beta = 92.822$ (3) $^\circ$
$M_r = 387.79$	$\gamma = 101.547$ (3) $^\circ$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$V = 724.8$ (2) Å ³
$a = 7.3241$ (12) Å	$Z = 2$
$b = 9.5290$ (16) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$c = 11.1895$ (18) Å	$\mu = 1.56$ mm ⁻¹
$\alpha = 107.471$ (3) $^\circ$	$T = 293$ K
	$0.34 \times 0.28 \times 0.24$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	3704 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)	2544 independent reflections
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.612$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.674$	2036 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.058$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$	218 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.089$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.01$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.61$ e Å ⁻³
2544 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O5—H5B \cdots O1W ⁱ	0.85	1.87	2.715 (4)	175
O5—H5A \cdots O7 ⁱ	0.85	2.08	2.888 (4)	158
O6—H6 \cdots O4 ⁱⁱ	0.82	1.79	2.586 (4)	164
O1W—H1WC \cdots O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.85	2.14	2.983 (4)	172
O1W—H1WD \cdots O2	0.85	1.95	2.775 (4)	163

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 2$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z + 1$; (iii) $x, y + 1, z$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: YK2006).

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supplementary materials

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Aqua(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid- κN)(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato- $\kappa^3 O^2, N, O^6$)copper(II) monohydrate

T. T. Chen, Y. F. Shang, X. Xi, Y. H. Zhang and N. P. Wang

Comment

In recent years, the chemistry of transition metal carboxylate systems is of great interest because of their extensive usage in supramolecular chemistry and functional materials (Custelcean & Gorbunova, 2005; MacDonald, *et al.*, 2000; Siddiqui, *et al.*, 2008). Here, we report a new Cu^{II} complex with pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid and pyridine-3-carboxylic acid.

In this complex, the Cu²⁺ ion is coordinated by one oxygen atom from water molecule, two oxygen atoms from the dianion of pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid, and two nitrogen atoms from pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate and pyridine-3-carboxylic acid, respectively (Fig. 1). Thus, the coordination environment of Cu²⁺ ion is a distorted square pyramid, as indicated by τ value of 0.06 (Addison, *et al.*, 1984). The asymmetric units are linked into three-dimensional structure through C—H \cdots O and O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds and π - π interactions between the neighbouring pyridine rings with centroid-centroid distance of 3.945 (3) Å (Fig. 2).

Experimental

A mixture of Cu(CH₃COO)₂·H₂O (0.5 mmol), pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid (0.5 mmol), pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (0.5 mmol) in H₂O (4 ml) and CH₃OH (4 ml) was adjusted to pH *ca* 7.5 by triethylamine, sealed in a Teflon lined stainless steel container and heated at 140 °C for 3 days. After the sample was cooled to room temperature, blue crystals were collected with a yield of 30%.

Refinement

All H atoms were refined using a riding model. C—H values were set to 0.93 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, and O—H values were set to 0.82 to 0.85 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$.

Figures

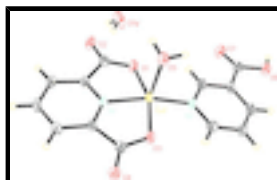


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title complex, with atomic labels and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

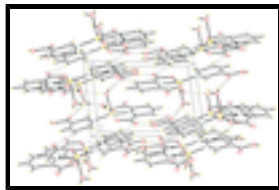


Fig. 2. The three-dimensional packing diagram of title compound, showing O—H...O and C—H...O hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) and π – π interactions.

Aqua(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid- κN)(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato- $\kappa^3 O^2, N, O^6$)copper(II) monohydrate

Crystal data

[Cu(C ₇ H ₃ NO ₄)(C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂)(H ₂ O)]·H ₂ O	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 387.79$	$F(000) = 394$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.777 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 7.3241 (12) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 3246 reflections
$b = 9.5290 (16) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.9\text{--}28.0^\circ$
$c = 11.1895 (18) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.56 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 107.471 (3)^\circ$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 92.822 (3)^\circ$	Block, blue
$\gamma = 101.547 (3)^\circ$	$0.34 \times 0.28 \times 0.24 \text{ mm}$
$V = 724.8 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	2544 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	2036 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.058$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.612$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.674$	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
3704 measured reflections	$k = -11 \rightarrow 7$
	$l = -13 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.089$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.00$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0156P)^2 + 0.0P]$
2544 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
218 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.61 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

0 restraints

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cu1	0.72746 (7)	0.75885 (6)	0.84260 (4)	0.03334 (18)
C1	0.6201 (6)	0.9587 (5)	0.7304 (4)	0.0314 (10)
C2	0.6438 (5)	0.8236 (4)	0.6230 (3)	0.0285 (9)
C3	0.6152 (6)	0.7997 (5)	0.4943 (4)	0.0358 (10)
H3	0.5722	0.8684	0.4626	0.043*
C4	0.6533 (6)	0.6692 (5)	0.4152 (4)	0.0354 (10)
H4	0.6343	0.6497	0.3284	0.043*
C5	0.7184 (5)	0.5677 (5)	0.4608 (3)	0.0340 (10)
H5	0.7459	0.4815	0.4064	0.041*
C6	0.7420 (5)	0.5976 (4)	0.5907 (3)	0.0289 (9)
C7	0.8072 (5)	0.5053 (5)	0.6655 (4)	0.0304 (10)
C8	0.9050 (6)	0.7252 (5)	1.0648 (4)	0.0397 (11)
H8	0.9215	0.6365	1.0073	0.048*
C9	0.9646 (6)	0.7553 (5)	1.1898 (4)	0.0374 (11)
H9	1.0196	0.6885	1.2168	0.045*
C10	0.9409 (5)	0.8866 (5)	1.2737 (4)	0.0353 (10)
H10	0.9783	0.9095	1.3593	0.042*
C11	0.8617 (5)	0.9847 (4)	1.2313 (3)	0.0275 (9)
C12	0.8029 (5)	0.9449 (4)	1.1039 (3)	0.0316 (10)
H12	0.7465	1.0095	1.0748	0.038*
C13	0.8343 (6)	1.1300 (5)	1.3159 (4)	0.0326 (10)
N1	0.7036 (4)	0.7233 (4)	0.6650 (3)	0.0286 (8)
N2	0.8244 (5)	0.8170 (4)	1.0215 (3)	0.0328 (8)
O1	0.6624 (4)	0.9519 (3)	0.8403 (2)	0.0372 (7)
O2	0.5679 (4)	1.0631 (3)	0.7065 (2)	0.0413 (8)
O3	0.8087 (4)	0.5614 (3)	0.7853 (2)	0.0376 (7)
O4	0.8507 (4)	0.3867 (3)	0.6120 (2)	0.0447 (8)
O5	0.4365 (4)	0.6488 (3)	0.8620 (2)	0.0461 (8)
H5B	0.4206	0.6493	0.9369	0.069*
H5A	0.3623	0.6970	0.8400	0.069*
O6	0.8709 (5)	1.1433 (3)	1.4365 (2)	0.0436 (8)

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H6	0.8607	1.2267	1.4806	0.065*
O7	0.7889 (4)	1.2257 (3)	1.2796 (3)	0.0456 (8)
O1W	0.5969 (5)	1.3367 (3)	0.8942 (3)	0.0705 (11)
H1WC	0.6522	1.4074	0.8683	0.106*
H1WD	0.6098	1.2529	0.8447	0.106*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cu1	0.0503 (3)	0.0311 (3)	0.0194 (3)	0.0134 (3)	0.0010 (2)	0.0071 (2)
C1	0.034 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.031 (2)	0.006 (2)	0.0038 (18)	0.012 (2)
C2	0.032 (2)	0.033 (2)	0.024 (2)	0.010 (2)	0.0030 (17)	0.0127 (19)
C3	0.040 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.032 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.0003 (19)	0.019 (2)
C4	0.043 (3)	0.043 (3)	0.019 (2)	0.005 (2)	0.0024 (18)	0.012 (2)
C5	0.038 (2)	0.034 (3)	0.026 (2)	0.005 (2)	0.0084 (18)	0.006 (2)
C6	0.029 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.025 (2)	0.006 (2)	0.0018 (17)	0.0070 (19)
C7	0.033 (2)	0.029 (2)	0.028 (2)	0.008 (2)	0.0020 (18)	0.007 (2)
C8	0.052 (3)	0.033 (3)	0.034 (2)	0.016 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.006 (2)
C9	0.050 (3)	0.039 (3)	0.027 (2)	0.016 (2)	-0.0017 (19)	0.013 (2)
C10	0.038 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.021 (2)	0.007 (2)	-0.0010 (18)	0.009 (2)
C11	0.031 (2)	0.029 (2)	0.021 (2)	0.0022 (19)	0.0013 (16)	0.0084 (18)
C12	0.041 (3)	0.027 (2)	0.026 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.0022 (18)	0.0079 (19)
C13	0.032 (2)	0.034 (3)	0.026 (2)	0.003 (2)	-0.0011 (18)	0.004 (2)
N1	0.035 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.0204 (17)	0.0055 (17)	0.0008 (14)	0.0087 (15)
N2	0.041 (2)	0.036 (2)	0.0220 (18)	0.0128 (18)	0.0016 (15)	0.0084 (16)
O1	0.058 (2)	0.0322 (17)	0.0246 (15)	0.0160 (15)	0.0012 (13)	0.0098 (13)
O2	0.056 (2)	0.0345 (18)	0.0377 (17)	0.0172 (16)	-0.0006 (14)	0.0149 (14)
O3	0.062 (2)	0.0345 (17)	0.0184 (15)	0.0219 (15)	0.0017 (13)	0.0056 (13)
O4	0.071 (2)	0.0382 (18)	0.0262 (16)	0.0273 (17)	0.0013 (14)	0.0037 (14)
O5	0.051 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.0354 (17)	0.0119 (17)	0.0056 (14)	0.0217 (16)
O6	0.067 (2)	0.0390 (19)	0.0219 (15)	0.0192 (18)	0.0012 (14)	0.0012 (14)
O7	0.066 (2)	0.0359 (19)	0.0338 (17)	0.0190 (17)	-0.0024 (15)	0.0061 (15)
O1W	0.126 (3)	0.044 (2)	0.044 (2)	0.018 (2)	0.033 (2)	0.0157 (17)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Cu1—N1	1.906 (3)	C7—O3	1.284 (4)
Cu1—N2	1.963 (3)	C8—N2	1.335 (5)
Cu1—O1	1.998 (3)	C8—C9	1.370 (5)
Cu1—O3	2.017 (3)	C8—H8	0.9300
Cu1—O5	2.231 (3)	C9—C10	1.370 (5)
C1—O2	1.229 (5)	C9—H9	0.9300
C1—O1	1.277 (4)	C10—C11	1.374 (5)
C1—C2	1.520 (5)	C10—H10	0.9300
C2—N1	1.321 (5)	C11—C12	1.383 (5)
C2—C3	1.387 (5)	C11—C13	1.482 (5)
C3—C4	1.381 (5)	C12—N2	1.333 (4)
C3—H3	0.9300	C12—H12	0.9300
C4—C5	1.371 (5)	C13—O7	1.198 (5)

C4—H4	0.9300	C13—O6	1.327 (4)
C5—C6	1.389 (5)	O5—H5B	0.8500
C5—H5	0.9300	O5—H5A	0.8501
C6—N1	1.329 (4)	O6—H6	0.8200
C6—C7	1.507 (5)	O1W—H1WC	0.8500
C7—O4	1.222 (5)	O1W—H1WD	0.8499
N1—Cu1—N2	164.24 (13)	N2—C8—C9	123.2 (4)
N1—Cu1—O1	81.06 (12)	N2—C8—H8	118.4
N2—Cu1—O1	99.27 (12)	C9—C8—H8	118.4
N1—Cu1—O3	80.30 (12)	C10—C9—C8	118.1 (4)
N2—Cu1—O3	97.28 (12)	C10—C9—H9	121.0
O1—Cu1—O3	160.68 (10)	C8—C9—H9	121.0
N1—Cu1—O5	99.42 (11)	C9—C10—C11	120.0 (4)
N2—Cu1—O5	96.26 (12)	C9—C10—H10	120.0
O1—Cu1—O5	94.65 (11)	C11—C10—H10	120.0
O3—Cu1—O5	93.36 (11)	C10—C11—C12	118.4 (4)
O2—C1—O1	126.0 (4)	C10—C11—C13	123.2 (3)
O2—C1—C2	119.6 (3)	C12—C11—C13	118.4 (4)
O1—C1—C2	114.3 (4)	N2—C12—C11	122.1 (4)
N1—C2—C3	120.0 (4)	N2—C12—H12	118.9
N1—C2—C1	111.8 (3)	C11—C12—H12	118.9
C3—C2—C1	128.2 (4)	O7—C13—O6	124.0 (4)
C4—C3—C2	117.1 (4)	O7—C13—C11	124.1 (4)
C4—C3—H3	121.5	O6—C13—C11	111.9 (4)
C2—C3—H3	121.5	C2—N1—C6	123.9 (3)
C5—C4—C3	122.0 (4)	C2—N1—Cu1	117.6 (3)
C5—C4—H4	119.0	C6—N1—Cu1	118.5 (3)
C3—C4—H4	119.0	C12—N2—C8	118.2 (3)
C4—C5—C6	118.0 (4)	C12—N2—Cu1	121.1 (3)
C4—C5—H5	121.0	C8—N2—Cu1	120.6 (3)
C6—C5—H5	121.0	C1—O1—Cu1	114.7 (3)
N1—C6—C5	119.0 (4)	C7—O3—Cu1	115.1 (2)
N1—C6—C7	111.8 (3)	Cu1—O5—H5B	113.4
C5—C6—C7	129.2 (4)	Cu1—O5—H5A	107.7
O4—C7—O3	125.2 (4)	H5B—O5—H5A	108.0
O4—C7—C6	120.6 (3)	C13—O6—H6	109.5
O3—C7—C6	114.3 (3)	H1WC—O1W—H1WD	108.7

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
O5—H5B \cdots O1W ⁱ	0.85	1.87	2.715 (4)	175
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Fig. 1

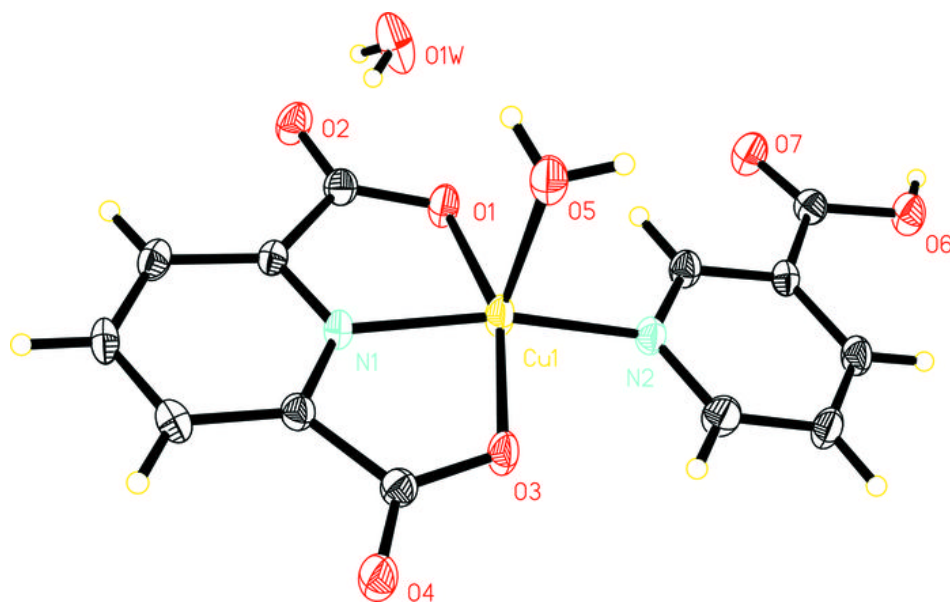


Fig. 2

